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m.; Baltimore 7.60 a. m. Arrive at Washington m.; Baltimore 1.46 a. m. Africa.

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Sunday.

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perience, and regular the Department of the proregulations, risks and Department of the proregulations, risks and Department of the proregular their services merting to distinct the reregular control of the Government; and especially, by
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requiring a geat elevation of voice. It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to the professional skill of Dr. Moschisker, as I am now able to converse with my friend, Mr. Cooke, as with other person-us my usual tops

J. F. Siminosa, U. S. S.

Washington, April 19, 1862.

This is to certify that the hearing of my son, a boy of shirteen years of age, has been greatly impaired for some years. I am proud to state that his hearing a new restored by the treatment of Dr. F. A. Von Roschik her, to whom I would recommend all who are afflicted in that way.

Ww. Scade.

Fifth streets.

Maron's Overtex,

I superground, April 19, 1868.

This is to certify that my hearing heaving beam much impaired for some time past, I placed movel funder the professional treatment of Dr. Von Meschendars. After a few seeks of his care, I experience avery perceptible improvement, and at this time my hearing is as good as it has been at any time within my recollection.

Percent withing to be treated by Dr. Von Mesch. in my recollection.

Persons wishing to be treated by Dr. Von Moschnisks; for any malacy of the EYE or EAR should
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The following letter was written by a geo stemms belonging to the fleet upon the Ten-nessee river, and without the eligibest expec-tation that it would ever reach the public. But the ability with which he has presented the facts and the stemms are the stemms.

PITTSBURG LANDING.

PITTERUNG LANDING.

April 17, 1882.

I have just received another of your kind and very flattering letters, and I feel under obligation to send you an account of the hardest fought battle every fought on this continent. Although not so bloody as Belmont, according to the sumbers segaged, yot, from the extent of the ground, numbers segaged, and the varying vicinsitudes of the fight, it will rank with some of the hardest ever fought under Napolson.

some of the hardest aver fought under Napoleon.

I am the more willing to give you the facts, as none of the reports, that I have seen, appear satisfactory to me.

But before I begin the fight, I will try to pessent you with a map of the ground and its aurroundings. The Tennesses river at this place runs from South to North, with slight curves to the East, and bank to the bluffs, which follow the main course of the river, leaving low bottoms between the river where the latter leaves the bluffs. But at this place, and for one mile shope, the river washes the foot of the bluffs, which are about 100 teel above high water, and televably steep towards the river. These bluffs are intersected by revines, which break them perpendicularly to the river, and autending out West for miles, break up the ground into ridges.

These ravines are again intersected by latternesses.

was this underbrush cleared away.

The main road to Corinth leaves the river at this place, and running nearly due west for about two miles, turns to the southwest and constitues on to Corinth, with but little variation from that course, crossing in its course the beads of many of the rivers before mentioned.

Corinth is about eighteen or twenty miles southwest of us.

Our army lay encomped parallel with the river, in divisions, most of them, to a certain extent, separated from the other by ravines, yet all connected, except Gen. Wallace's division, which had encomped at Crump's Lunding, seven miles below, by an air line; but, to connect by land, it had to make a detour of some four or five miles to the west to get around the head of a large ravine. This made the distance he had to come nearly twelve or four-teen miles before he could reach the position

132 regiments of infantry, 3 of cavairy, and 1: batteries of artillury, and were estimated when starting at ruit 30,000 men.

Their intention, when starting, was to have attacked us on Friday morning, but, owing to the nature of the roads, (which are clayer and much cut up by the rains, and in many places simost impussable,) they did not reach their destination until Friday evening, instead of Thursday, and then only with their advance, and had to wait until Saturday evening before the rear columns got into line, and, on Sunday morning, they began the attack, at 6 o'clock, on Frentise's division. It was a complete supplies, and, before a sything could be got into order to resist them they succeeded in throwing it into confusion and completely disorganizing it, taking several thousand of them prisoners, and driving the balance back towards Hurlbut's division, behind which some of the bravest of them railied, the rest keeping on to the river, communicating more or less panic as they west.

Hurlbut's division succeeded in stopping their advance for some abort time, but were overpowered by superior numbers, (already disabed with their easy victory over Frentise's division, and forced to fail back on McClerand's division, and forced to fail back on McClerand's division, which was formed in line of battle, with Smith's division, who had come up to their support.

The failing back of Hurlbut's division was the best thing of the day, and would have pleased Rapoleon's most stubborn marshal, by the gallantry with which they contested every inch of ground, never yielding one foot until outlanked and overpowered, and then only retiring to take new ground, and contest in like manner. Never for one instant did they waver, but performed that most difficult of all a solder's duties, namely: to retire before a victorious foe, and in his in the face of overwhelming odds.

Flushed with victory, and commanded by the ablest generals the fee can produce, this

manceuvre, and all this in the face of over-whelming odds.
Flushed with victory, and commanded by the ablest generals the foe can produce, this advance of the foe and retreat of Huribut con-tinued until eleven a. m., occupying full four hours, over about two and a half miles of ground from where he had formed his first line of battle until he had reached McClernand's line.

line.

The for new made superhuman efforts to break through and destroy us, well knowing that Ruell's advance would soon be here. They sent a column of 6,000 men to the river above us, to come over the hills and ravines close to the river, in order to get between our lines and the boats, after taking of which, or driving them off, were, in case of succeeding, to take our lines in rear, which, if done, would

undoubtedly have produced total defeat to our men.

But they were perceived by the gunboats A. O. Taylor and Lexington, who opened on them with shell, canister and grape shot, litterally destroying the advance and completely disorganising the attempt.

In the meantime, the enemy redoubled his efforts to break through our lines, but without success, but the weight of his heavy masses compelied us to give ground, steadily, but slowly, until 3 p. m., by this time our left was not more than half amile nuthwest from the resumbed is adding, but was protected on their left flank by the gunboats. In the meantime, and supported by the infantry, presented a wall of fire to the advancing foe.

The under brush in the vicinity of our lines, (at this new line of battle,) had been cleared out and destroyed by the constant tramping over it, for the two or three weeks before, and nothing was in the way to obstruct the view for three or four hundred yards, in our front, and in some places further, large timber, any from 6 to 18 lunches, only a few trees being of large growth, on the hills. Now, began an artillery dut, which I do not believe has its perratel in history; not from the number of guns, but the efficiency of them, and the skill with which they were shandled, and the terrible accuracy with which they were aimed.

The enemy, availing themselves of the inequality of the ground, endeavored to approach the batteries, so as to make a dash; but the moment the head of a column showed itself, it melted as fast as it came in sight. Thus they continued from about 4 p.m. until dark, nel-

never would have lived to get on shere. I have seen many a person drowned; and I assure you I never before saw any man in danger, but I would have lent him all the aid in my power; but when I saw those four drown, I was positively glad of it; and I de not believe, if I had had the power (which I had not) to have saved them. I would have done it, even if they had been my nearest of kin; I should have been glad that the water covered their infamy. Their fate deterred the rest. But enough of these cowards.

At Sn. m. the orders came to prepare to bring.

march for where the noise told them the battle was raging.

Their appearance gave new life to our brave men. I assure you they had no appearance of holiday soldiers, but rusty, and travel-worn, with their confident step and bold courage, they showed every inch the man; and to have witnessed the withering soorn with which they gianced at the cowards as they passed them, going up the hill, rather than to have endured it, I would have suffered ten thousand deaths. Some few, ashamed of themselves, and encouraged by the bold bearing of Nelson's men, took heart, returned to the field, and, by their intrapid bearing, redeemed themselves from shame.

But night stopped the tour and the stopped themselves from a state of the stopped themselves.

intrepid bearing, redeemed themselves from shane.

But night stopped the fury of the combat, sweept the gunboats, which, by signal, was apprised of the enemy's position, and every ten initates they threw an eight-inch shell into their lines. The range was perfect and the resolution terribe; this was more than the rebells bargained for, and they were forced to move twice during the night, the last time is a drenching rain, which set in about 12 o'clock These movements completely disconcerted to movement they had planned to take place at a m.—intending to make an attack at ha hour, hoping the darkness would enable then to pass over the most of the ground covere by the cannon before they were seen, and that the surprise would enable them to break the surprise would enable them to be that the surprise would enable them to be during the darkness, made them lose the true bearings of our lines, and they were afraid to venture further with the experiment.

About 7,000 more having been brought from Savannah, where they reached the river, and with 14,000 under General Wallace, who had with 14,000 under General Wallace, who had marched as soon as possible on hearing we were attacked. All were in line by 11 p.m., and lay on their arms until day. And with the first dawn, the battle began by an advance of our whole line. We were met boldly, but succeeded in gaining ground—slowly, indeed, at first, but steadily. Thus the fight raged from early more, throughout that day, until 2 p.m. During that eight hours we gained all the ground and guns we had lost the day before, (the enemy being forced to leave the guns for want of horses to baul them off.) and some of their own had to be abandoned from the same cause.

cause.

Their expected reinforcements arrived about 9 a.m.. but could not stop us. By 3 it was a decided retreat on their part, and by 4 a rout, they abandoning everything in their panic.

they abandoning everything in their panic.

Our cavalry pursued them for some eight miles beyond the lines, or within seven or eight miles of Corinth. The nature of the ground (being covered with underbrush and cut up with ravines) prevented them from taking many prisoners, and it was impossible for our infantry to get through the mud roads, already cut up by the passage of 90,000 men over them and back. I have been told by our cavalry works the passage of the passage of some over them. scouts, that next day they passed over several hundred bodies, nearly covered in the mud-which had evidently been trampled down the

adoubtedly have produced total defeat to our THIRPY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,

MONDAY, May 12, 1862. MONDAY, May 12, 1862.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, transmitting a copy of a report of Thomas U. Walter, the architect, In relation to the protection of the Capitol extension from injury, as provided for by the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 16, 1862.

Inces of Massachusetts, praying the adoption of measures to best secure the freedom of all persons now held as the property of rebels.

By Mr. HOWE: From citizens of Wisconsin, praying for the passage of Mr. Blair's bill for the construction of the Lake Michigan and Mississ ppi river ship causal.

By Mr. LATHAM: From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, praying that the revenue act of March 2, 1861, may be so modified as to admit free of duty the ores of precious metals into the United States.

The select committee on that subject reported back the House Pacific railroad bill with aspendments.

PAY OF WISTERS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Milliary Affairs, reported back without amendment the bill to suspend all payments under the satt approved March 2, 1862, entitled "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department their pay, bounty, and pension," and for other purposes.

other purposes.

MR. RICE submitted a resolution authorizing the State of Minnesota to vacate a certain branch railroad, from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, and relocate from St. Cloud to some point on the Red River of the North.

Mr. SUMNER submitted an inquiry of the confineation committee relative to the expedience of providing that in all judicial properties in confineation, there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color. Mr. SUMNER also introduced a resolution mr. SUMNESS also introduced a resolution directing the confiscation committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that our sol-liers engaged in the suppression of the rebel-ion may be entitled to bounty lands out of the real estate of rebels.

COURTS IN KENTUCKY.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, the bill to reguate the time of bolding the courts of the Unied States in the district of Kentucky was taken

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill regulating the appointment of second lieutenants in the Marine Corps was taken up, discussed by Mesars. HALE, HARRIS, GRIMES, and DAVIS, and then laid over. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mas

lution authorizing the payment of certain moneys appropriated for the completion of the Washington aqueduct, was taken up and passed.

TAXES IN RESELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up the bill to provide for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, and spoke at some length in applanation of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by adding.

pennes of collection, oc., including the commissioners.

Mr. HARRIS objected to the eleventh section of the bill, which authorizes the commissioners to make such regulations as they may deem proper for the government of all persons with in the districts indicated, and on his motion is

in the districts indicated, and on his motion it was stricken out.

The bill was then pessed—yeas 32, nays 3—(Messrs. Howard. Powell and Sanlabury.

Anodranusky.

Mr. DAVIS called up the joint resolution of the degree of the degree of the degree of the adjournment of Congress. It was opposed by Messrs. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and FESSENDEN, and others, and unon a vote here.

ing taken, was lost. DECHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

The bill for the discharge of enlist The bill for the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability, came back from the Hhouse with amendments; which were agreed On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachu

setts, went into executive sees Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISCHARGE OF INVALID SOLDIERS. DISCHARUS OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

Mr. FENTON called up from the Speaker's
table the Senate bill to iscilitate the discharge
of sick and disabled soldiers; which was considered and passed.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill fixing a time for holding
Congressional elections, and for other purposes
Recommitted.

BEGINENTAL BAND.

Recommitted

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee of
Military Affairs, reported a bill to pay th
band of the Flitteh regiment of Illinois vol
unteers. Referred to Committee of the Whole

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill to purchase a building for a bospital in Washington City. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

a hospital in Washington City. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

"CONNERVATIVE" RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered resolutions, declaring that the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as well as the treaties are the supreme law of the land, and are the same in war as in peace; that the confiscation of lands, negroes, and chattels is uncountitutional.

Objected to by various members, and therefore not considered.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, introduced a bill defining and punishing as a high crims the adhering or giving ald and comfort to persons engaged in a rebellion against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiclary.

[This bill is introduced to supply what is understood to be required by the recent decisions of our Courts, that it is not treason, within the meaning of the act of 1790, to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, securing freedom to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, spoke against the bill.

ing it to territories, and de

passed by a vote of 85 year to 60 mays, as follows:

YEAS—Mossra. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, ir, of Mo., Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Boffinton, Osmpbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Golfax, F. A. Conkling, B. Conkling, Outler, Davis, Dawes, Delino, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessender, Franch, Gooch, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hitchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Illinois, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Morebead, Morrill of Mes, Morrill of Vermont, Olin, Pits, Porter, Potter, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maise, Riddle, Rollins of New Hampebire, Sergeant, Sedgwick, Bhasks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Mass., Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Hora, Verree, Wall, Wallsco, Walton of Maine, Walton of Vt., Washburse, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester—S5.

The preamble was then struck out and the title changed so as to read, "An act to secure freedom to all persons within the territories of the United States":

the United States."
[The bill as it passed enacts, that slavery and involuntary servitude, in all cases whatsoever (other than in the punishment of orime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted) shall henceforth cease, and be prohibited forever in all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way.]

or acquired in any way.]

HOMESTEARS.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, Senate bill No. 125, being an act to secure homesteads to actual settlers, was taken from the Speaker's table and a committee of conference ordered to be appointed thereon.

SOLAKERS' HOUNTERS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, tkr. Walton, of Vermont, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the ball making an appropriation for the payment of the bounty to widows and legal befre of volunteers who have died or may die, or have been or may be killed in service, as provided in the act of July 22, 1861.

General debate thereon was limited to one hour.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, discussed the subject of confiscation, and the questions confine ation it; opposing any general act of confiscation.

Various amendments were offered to the substitute for the original bill, which were reseated.

stitute for the original bill, which were rejected.

Mr. MOLMAN, of Indiana, submitted an amendment, providing for the payment of the bounty to widows, ohlidren, father, mother, brethers, and sisters of such volunteers as may have died or been killed, or may die or be killed in service; which was adopted.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, offered, an additional section to the bill, enacting that that portion of the sixth section of the act passed July 22d, 1861, appropriating money to widows and heirs of volunteers, be construed to apply to the regulars in the service who have enlisted since the list July, 1861. Adopted. On motion of Mr. MCRRILL, of Vermont, the committee rose, and reported the bill, with amendments, to the House.

The amendments were then agreed to; and the bill passed unanimously.

BEBLI TAXATION.
On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Penusylva-nia, House bill No. 292, providing for direct taxation in insurrectionary districts, was taken up and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Means.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing that no person shall hereafter be permitted to practice as an attorney cr solicitor in the Supreme Court of the United States, or in any of the courts within the District of Columbia, or before any commissioner appointed by authority of the United States, without taking and subscribing an eath to support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States argainst all emplies, whether of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign and to bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ord-inance, resolution or law of any State conven-tion, Legislature, or order or organization, se-cret or otherwise, to the contrary notwith-standing.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Adjourned.

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CUALI The House resumed the consideration of the lili, securing freedom to all persons within the lili, securing freedom to all persons within the unisdiction of the United States.

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, spoke against the lili.

Mr. LOVEJOY withdrew his original bill and submitted a modification thereof, restrict.

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Mr. Lovejoy withdrew his original bill cases, 2,340 pounds to the ten.

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DANIEL E. SOLES.

Washington, March 10, 1908.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF

break up the ground into ridges.

These ravines are again intersected by lateral ones, running at right angies to them, and stretching away from them on both sides, both North and South, thus rendering the country in the vicinity of the river tolerably broken, yet not altogether impassable. After getting one or two miles from the river, but never nearer than that, it is hard work for foot soldiers to get along, and perfectly impassable for cavality or artillity.

Again, the ground is covered with timber and a tolerably thick growth of underbrush. There is but little clearing done here, and only in the immediate vicinity of the different-camps was this underbrush cleared away.

The main road to Corinth leaves the river at

They had also 10,000 fresh men from Corinth, who would be in line by seven o'clock Monday morning. With these they expected to break our lines before the arrival of Bull, who had reached here without their knowledge.

which had evidently been trampled down the night before.
Our loss in prisoners is near 3,000 men, and one general, (Prentiss,) against 1,000 that we took unwownded. Our dead about 3,000, against near 7,000 of their own. Our wounded about 5,000, against about the same number of theirs. The cause of the great disparity in dead is to be attributed to the deadly effect of our artillery.
Our loss in material, except sutters' stores,

dead is to be attributed to the deadly effect of our artillery.

Our loss in material, except sutters' stores, is nothing, whilst they have lost fifty-two pleces of cannon. The above figures, of dead and wounded of the enemy, only represent what has falled into our hands. We do not know how many they had carried off on Sunday night, but know from prisoners that there were a great many.

This, no doubt, is the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, but I think a greater one is not far off, and I hope with success to the cause of the Union. But I fear that our leaders do not appear to think this the great strategiest point, for, if we are defeated in the enemy taking St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the whole valley of the Ohio. And, be assured, there are traitors enough to join them if we should meet a reverse. They are loud in their professions of loyalty now, but are traitors at beart, and are only striving to make money for themselves.